

JUNILLUS AFRICANUS, *Instituta regularia divinae legis* [IVNILL.Inst.reg.]:
CPL 872; RBMA 5327-9; DTC 1971-6; NCE 8: 58-9.

<i>MSS</i>	1. London, British Museum, Cotton Tiberius A.xv: (HG 369).
<i>Lists</i>	see below
<i>A-S Vers</i>	none
<i>Quots/Cits</i>	1. ALDH.Metr. 81.17-82.1: IVNILL.Inst.reg. 468.17 - 469.2
<i>Refs</i>	none

Junillus (Junilius) Africanus was an African who held the office of Quaestor of the Sacred Palace under Justinian I from A.D. 541 to ca. 549. Although a layman, around 542 he produced the *Instituta regularia divinae legis* at the request of Primasius, bishop of Hadrumentum. (For the dates of Junillus's life and work, see Stein 1937.) This brief treatise in 2 books is essentially a translation, in dialogue format, of an introduction to biblical interpretation by Paul of Nisibis, and is Junillus's only known work.

Junillus was one of the few sources for Antiochene biblical exegesis to scholars in the west. Although the popularity of his work is attested by 23 extant MSS, Laistner notes that little other evidence of his influence exists (1947 p 29), and from the 9th century onward references to Junillus are scarce (p 31).

At least one MS of the *Instituta* is known to have existed in Anglo-Saxon England. British Museum Cotton Tiberius A.xv is a set of fragments containing portions of Book I (referred to as *De partibus divinae legis*), produced in the south of England in the 8th century (*CLA* 2: 189). James suggests that this manuscript was seen by John Leland at Malmesbury in the 16th century and may have been the copy used by Aldhelm (1931 p 13). Thomson agrees that the Cotton MS is the Malmesbury copy (1982 pp 8-10), although he and Laistner both consider the connection to Aldhelm unproved (Thomson 1982 p 10; Laistner 1947 p 27). Other MSS may have existed in Anglo-Saxon England as well, since some European MSS show Anglo-Saxon symptoms (*CLA* 3: 348, 7: 965). And finally, a list of the holdings of Glastonbury Abbey in 1247 includes a copy of Junillus which is designated "ancient" (Williams 1897 p 75), but it is not known when this book was acquired, nor has it apparently survived.

The only recorded use of Junillus by an Anglo-Saxon is Aldhelm's quotation from the Introduction to the *Instituta* in his *De metris*, in which Aldhelm commends Junillus's system of placing Greek letters signifying "student" and "master" before the parts of his dialogue. Alcuin adopts this convention himself in the following parts of *De metris* (although he reverses the letters due to MS transmission error—see O'Donnell 1979 pp 247-9), and Ehwald notes in his apparatus (p 82 n. 1) that Aldhelm's example was followed by Bede and Alcuin, among others. Aside from Aldhelm, Laistner speculates that Bede may have known (and would have disapproved of) Junillus (1947 p 29), but there is no evidence to support this theory.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Part I

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Part II

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Michael R. Boudreau
University of Illinois
24 July 1990